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Descriptive list of 1

Nectar and Pollen

Producing

Plants, Shrubs and Trees

Offered by

NICOLLET COUNTY NURSERY

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

C. Edwin Swenson & Son

ST. PETER, R. 3, MINNESOTA

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American Basswood

Trees

No. 1—AMERICAN BASSWOOD (*Tilia americana*) nsw. 60-70'.

Any bee yard can use this beautiful shade tree that in many a lawn throws a good shade from that southwest scorching sun. Has large clean and waxy white fragrant blossoms hanging downward for days and weeks in July when the bees are busy.

This tree is native in fourteen states of the Union and seems to adapt itself to growth in various soils except in a gravel subsoil. Dark loam seems to be where it grows native, though we have also seen full grown trees in real sandy loam with red sugar sand for subsoil. Basswood honey is famous for its mild flavor. Found from New Brunswick west to Assniboia and south to Georgia and Texas.

No. 2—CORDATA BASSWOOD OR LINDEN (*Tilia cordata*) nsw. 60'.

A small leaf European variety with short red twigs that blooms somewhat earlier so when planted with the American variety can prolong the nectar season. Seem to be more fragrant attracting not only the bees but admiration as well. Seem to grow wherever the American basswood grows.

No. 3—PYRAMIDAL BASSWOOD (*Tilia pyramidalis*) nsw. 70'.

This linden has a beautiful compact growth up to 70 feet, making a suitable lawn and street tree. Very fragrant and starts blooming earlier than the common American variety on which it is grafted or budded.

No. 4—SUGAR OR HARD MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*) ns. 50-70'.



A most beautiful shade tree. Foliage turns bright orange. Sometimes scarlet in the autumn. Found in northern and middle states downward to Florida and Texas and from New Foundland to North Dakota. Noted for its nectar flow in first

Sugar or Hard Maple part of May.

No. 5—RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus augustifolia*) nws. 20-25'.

This tree is a Russian variety with attractive silvery gray leaves and grayish berries. Desirable for grouping, used extensively for windbreaks in the arid states where it produces quite a bit of nectar.

No. 6—AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus Americana*) nsw. 60-90'.

Great shade trees used for boulevards and windbreaks. Noted for its early nectar and pollen in early April. Distribution is from Newfoundland, Rocky Mountains, Florida and Texas.

No. 7—BLACK CHERRY (*Prunus serotina*) wns.

Beautiful fruit and shade tree with abundance of early bloom in May that is noted for its nectar source. Distribution from Nova Scotia westward through the Canadian provinces and northern states through Dakotas and south into Texas and Florida.

No. 8—CHOKO CHERRY (*Prunus Virginiana*) nws. 30'. May.

Makes a nice jell and affords bees another source of nectar. Distribution Labrador, British Columbia, north to within Arctic Circle and south of Georgia, Texas and California.

No. 9—PEA TREE (*Caragana aborescens*) nws. 32'.

A small shrub upright tree resembling the mountain ash in bark and somewhat in leaves. In late May it blooms with yellow sweet pea blossoms that are greatly visited by bees. The fine leaves are paired along its stems which when they unfold in early spring are downy gray underneath turning as they unfold to a fresh light green making a striking



Pea Tree color.

No. 10—HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) wns. 50-60'. May.

The honey locust has a tendency to sprout suckers and is more thorny than the black. Distribution and prices are the same as the black locust.

No. 11—BLACK LOCUST (*Robinia pseudacacia*) wns. 50-60'. May.

In the arid regions produces nectar and in a wind-break would be a valuable nectar source. When well seasoned suitable for fence posts. Distribution Pennsylvania to Georgia, Minnesota, Arkansas and Indian Territory.

No. 12—HOPA CRAB (*Malus hopae*) ns. 25'. May.

Desirable upright ornamental lawn tree with large rose pink bloom but not only attracts bees but also the admiration of all who see it. The small brilliant fruit remain on out into the winter.

No. 13—SOFT MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*) ns. 90'.

Known also as silver maple for its silvery white and smooth under surface of its five-lobed leaves. Its early spring greenish bloom appearing before the leaves provides the bees with early pollen and some nectar. A fast grower and suitable windbreak tree. Distribution: It is found from New Brunswick to southern Ontario and thence southward through



Soft Maple

U. S. to western Florida and west to eastern Dakotas and Nebraska.

No. 14—PUSSY WILLOW (*Salix discolor*) nsw. 20'.

The French variety produces more catkins sooner and more prolific. When cut and placed in water in mid-winter these burst open and make fine bouquets. The bees sure do not miss carrying pollen for days in early spring when pollen is really indispensable in brood rearing.



Pussy Willow

No. 15—SOURWOOD (*Oxydendron arboreum*) sw.

This, where it thrives, has a wealth of bloom in June and July that makes it recognized in Georgia, the Virginias and the Carolinas as an important honey source.

**No. 16—TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
sw. 90-100'.**

The native logging tree of southeastern states and universally planted over the southern and southwestern states. A wealth of bloom in May and June that is valuable to bees.



Z-251

Tulip Tree

**No. 17—FRAGRANT SUMAC (*Rhus canadensis*)
nsw. 12'.**

This is used in various states alongside cuts in the highways to avoid erosion and become a valuable flora in nine states as it blooms and is worked heavy by the bees in May and June.

No. 18—SMOOTH SUMAC (*Rhus glabra*) sw. 10'.

This is similar to the above fragrant sumac and used further north by the highways of the various states. Blooms in June, July and will resow itself after once introduced.

**No. 19—AM. PERSIMMON (*Diospyros virginiana*)
swn.**

A southern fruit that needs no description and it is a great nectar producer. Distribution found native in area between Connecticut to Florida, Iowa and Texas.

No. 20—AM. REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*) ws. 10'.

Small tree with branches completely covered with rosy-purple flowers in March.

**No. 21—CHINESE REDBUD (*Cercis Chinensis*)
ws. 8'.**

More dwarf and bushy than the American. Flowers larger, dark reddish lavender, almost covering the naked branches in early March.

SELECTING VARIETIES

The best varieties are ~~the~~ most suitable varieties for your individual bee pasture. Select such varieties that bloom near that period of the build-up in between your minor nectar flows when your bees are inclined to rob each year. We maintain that your minor nectar flows are more important than the main honey flow in that your minor nectar flows are your natural stimulatives for that yearly build-up of your colonies of a larger field force of bees that are more able to get all of the main honey flow which size most colonies do not attain.

After each variety we list "n," "s," or "w" designating the portion of U. S. where recommended. The small letter "n" designates that such variety grows up north, "s" for south, "w" for the inter-mountain region. The first letter where it thrives the best and last the least. In this way you are improving your bee pasture and eventually should manipulate your bees with less robbing and swarming. Show your flowers, trees, and shrubs to your neighbors and encourage them to plant likewise. Explaining, with pride, that this supplement planting is for larger colonies that will better pollinize their fruit, vegetables, agricultural crops and legumes, which increase the fertility of the soil. Thus you both make your community more productive and the more beautiful to live in.

Shrubs

No. 30—PINK TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tartarica rubra*) nws. 12'.

This shrub deserves its last name as bees sure cover its bloom as though a whole swarm was near. Its instinct is to grow mostly in early spring from the early spring moisture before trees start much growth so grows well under trees. Becomes large bush of light gray bark and covered in May with blossoms of a pinkish apple blossom shade.



Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle

The Wyoming University Experimental Farm has a full grown snow catch that is nearly a windbreak in itself around their main windbreak. This was doing well and would indicate that this variety will grow as well in the arid regions as they do in Minnesota.

No. 31—WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE
(*Lonicera tart. alba*)

Same as above except white, with the same price.

No. 32—MARROWII HONEYSUCKLE)
(*Lonicera marrowii*) nws. 10'.

This shrub has more spreading and thinner branches, same leaves, bark and has a creamy white blossom, not as beautiful as the pink variety. It will trim into a hedge better. After bloom in May the red berries appear and is relished by our feathered friends. The sizes and the prices are the same as above on the pink tartarian.

No. 33—ZABELLI RED HONEYSUCKLE
(*Lonicera tart. zabelli*) nws. 12'.

A shrub similar to the pink tartarian honeysuckle only this is a red bloom that will towards the end of blooming season turn to a deep rose pink. Is a new and scarcer variety that may replace the others on account of its greater beauty.

No. 34—JAPANESE BARBERRY
(*Barberries thunbergii*) ns.

For a five foot tall hedge plant Japanese barberry which with their bloom in May followed by loads of red berries is not affected or flowers lessened by trimming as with other shrubs. The bees do work the blossoms heavy even though very small but of great numbers.

No. 35—JUNE BERRY (*Amelanchier canadenses*)
wns. 10'.

Is also known as service berry and shadberry. A shrub-like tree. Flowers in erect dense racemes. Fruit dark blue or almost black that the Indian used to sell the whites. Distribution—from valley of Yukon River south through the coast ranges to southern California and east to Michigan and Nebraska.

No. 36—SHRUBY CINQUEFOIL
(*Potentilla frutosa*) wns. 2'.

For a 2-foot tall nectar producing shrub, plant potentilla frutosa. A yellow double flowering shrub with odd foliage that is a long bloomer in mid-summer, lasting till late fall. Used for facing shrub or on borders.

No. 37—CHINESE VITEX (Chaste tree) sw.



Chinese Vitex

A shrub-like tree that in the southern mid-states blooms from August until frost with a lavender-pink bloom at end of each branch and is greatly visited by bees. We have only a limited number.

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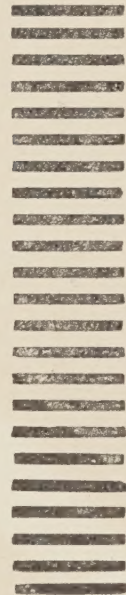
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IMPORTANT

Before Sealing Order

Look through the Folder and Price List
and make sure you have listed all articles needed,
giving size and number with shipping instructions, **When**
and How, and that your name and address is printed plainly on
the order and on this envelope.

No. 38—RED-BARKED DOGWOOD

(*Cornus siberica alba*) ns. 6-8'.

A white flowering shrub, blossoms in late May or June 1st, that is followed by white berries. The bees work this during a lull in nectar flow.

No. 39—SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos* spp.) nws. 4'.

Snowberry has a white berry. Indian currant has a red berry, both have small white flowers in May.

No. 40—PRIVIT (*Ligustrum*) swn.

Distribution from Iowa line into the southern states. Privit hedging is listed as nectar and pollen producing.

No. 41—JAPANESE QUINCE swn.

This is one of the earliest red shrubs of the southern and mid-section of U. S. Is a great pollen producer and a beauty.



Japanese Quince

No. 42—COMMON ELDER (*Sambucus canadensis*)

Has serrated leaves with clusters of white flowers that bees work and produces white berries that birds relish and reseed.

Perennials

BUY YOUR NECTAR PERENNIALS FROM NORTH. IT'S SAFER WITH LONGER PLANTING SEASON.

All plants offered below are strong field-grown. These bloom the first season and will reseed themselves if weeded and watered properly. We pack in sphagnum moss paper wrapped to arrive in good growing condition. The following are good nectar and pollen producing perennials.

Those marked (*) are especially suited for cutting; those marked with (†) are best suited for rockeries. In description the flowering period is indicated by name of the months, as May-June, etc. Height given is when full grown in feet.

No. 50—*ASTER, amethyst blue. nsw. 3 ft. Sept.-Oct. Hardy perennial fall aster.



Aster

No. 51—*ASTER, Blue Gem, nsw. blue. 2½ ft. Sept.-Oct. Hardy perennial fall aster.

No. 52—*ASTER, F. R. Dunham. nsw. lavender. 3 ft. Sept.-Oct. Hardy perennial fall aster.

No. 53—*ASTER, Sam Benham. ns. white. 3 ft. Sept. Hardy perennial fall aster.

- No. 54—***ASTER, Victor, Dwarf.** ns. clear lavender blue. 9 inch. Sept. Hardy perennial fall aster.
- No. 55—***Aster, Blue Boy.** nsw. low growing deep blue flowers. Sept.-Oct.
- No. 56—***ASTER, Strawberries and Cream.** ns. combination of deep pink with softer pink bloom. 4 ft. blooms till end of Oct.
- No. 57—***ASTER, Adorable.** ns. a rare deep pink in fall flowers. Small reddish rosette-like buds. Blooms from Sept. till frost.
- No. 58—***ASTER, Sunset.** nsw. a glorious sunset pink. 3 ft. Sept.-Oct.
- No. 59—***ASTER, Blue Lagoon.** ns. a new variety of the Novi-Bengii type blue flowers, quite lovely.
- No. 60—***ASTER, Blue Eyes.** ns. large purple violet blue flowers with small yellow eyes. 3-4 ft. Sept.
- No. 61—***ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.** nsw. (Butterfly Weed), bright orange. 3 ft. July-August.
- No. 62—†**Dragonhead.** sn. (*Fysostegia rubra*). 3-4 ft. pink. July-August.
- No. 63—***ECHINOPS RITO** (Globe Thistle). snw. metallic blue. 2-3 ft. biennial. Sept.
- No. 64—†**SEA LAVERDER** ns. (*Statice Latifolia*). Purple Baby's Breath. 18 inch. Aug.-Sept. A perennial.
- No. 65—†**PERSIAN CATNIP.** nsw. (*Mussini Nepeta*). 12 inch. lavender. All summer. A perennial.
- No. 66—†**IMPROVED CATNIP.** nsw. (*Nepeta Nervosa*). Superior to above, clear light blue. 12 inch.
- No. 67—***SALVIA PRATENSIS TENORI.** sw. Perennial Flowering Sage. Deep blue. 2 ft. May-June. Perennial.
- No. 68—***IMPROVED PINK LOOSESTRIFE.** ns. *Lythrum Mordens Hybrid*. Beautiful rose-pink spikes on tall straight stems. 3 ft. July-Sept. A perennial.
- No. 69—***PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE.** ns (*Lythrum Roseum*). Spikes of rose-lavender flowers. 3-4 ft. July-Sept. Sure is worked hard by bees. Perennial.
- No. 70—***MOTHERWORTH.** (*Leonurus Cardiaca*). wns. Is a native of Asia. A three foot perennial with dense pinkish cluster around the stem in July and August. A great bee plant for the waste land.
- No. 71—***BONESET.** (*Eupatorium spp.*). n. 18 inch. lavender blue perennial. Aug.-Sept.
- No. 72—***PASQUE FLOWER.** (*Onemone*). wns. Sometimes called prairie crocus. Deep purple. April-May.
- No. 73—***FALSE INDIGO.** (*Baptisia Australis*). wns. Grows three foot. With blue pea-like flowers. April-May.
- No. 74—†**HORSEMINT** (*Monarda spp.*). nsw. One of the mint perennials that is noted on many of the state honey plant lists for its importance in nectar production. 2-3 foot. July-Aug.
- No. 75—***PERENNIAL SWEET PEA** (*Latherus spp.*). wn. Mixed colors blooming throughout the summer.
- No. 76—***FOXCLOVE** (*Digitalis spp.*). nsw. Mixed colors that bloom in June.
- No. 77—***FLEABANE** (*Erigerone spp.*). s The blue daisy of the south that grows to two to three foot and blooms in June-July.
- No. 78—**CROCUS BULBS.** For fall planting and for early spring pollen source. Write us for price per 50.

ANISE-HYSSOP SEED

While it lasts we offer anise-hyssop seed. This has proven where it thrives and does well to be a boon to many a bee yard and is worth while trying because it blooms continually from June till frost. With us in Minnesota it is found growing native in some places and seems to resow itself in favorable seasons.

SAINFOIN or ESPACET

(*Onobrychis*) nsw

Sainfoin being used in the European countries as a forage crop is their main source of honey. Blooms May and June and never fails to attract the bees. Grows in most soils fairly easy.

NON-WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

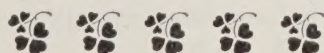
We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the growth or productiveness of the nursery stock that we sell. We exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties pure and true to name and hold ourselves in readiness to replace at any time, on proper proof, any nursery stock that may prove otherwise, or to refund the amount paid; but it is mutually agreed that we shall at no time be liable for any amount greater than that originally paid for the nursery stock in question. We cannot be responsible in any way for results in transplanting as we deal with the public in various climates and soils and handled in various ways beyond our control.

HOW TO ORDER

Save this circular, as the price list attached is subject to change without notice and a revised price list will be mailed from time to time or on request. Order by number and name and be sure to state size and price. All prices quoted in the price list attached except where noted are F. O. B. St. Peter, Minn. Those quoted as postpaid will be postpaid as offered. Before you seal your envelope, print your name and address and state when you wish your stock shipped as we are prepared to ship during the entire winter season. The stock becomes your property when delivered to transportation company and risk belongs to you and the transportation company. Currency remittances also are your risk and checks should include 10c bank exchange. Recommend postal notes for economy as they cost the least.



ALL CLAIMS SHOULD BE MADE ON RECEIPT OF STOCK AND SAME WILL BE CONSIDERED BY US.

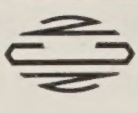


Nicollet County Nursery

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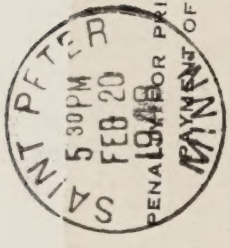


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